THE LARGEST IN THE CITY.

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Some answered and some refused to an-

to the United States Marshal. He was not, however, sent to jail. He filed a petition for release on harras corpus be-

fore the Supreme Court and is out on bail,

His case is to come up shortly, when the

government will be represented by the

Assistant Attorney General, and probably

one under the new administration. The case is out of the hands of the district at-

torney at the last stage of the proceedings.
Under the new law Chapman can take

an appeal to the Supreme Court, a right be did not have before. In his appeal he can

assert the unconstitutionality of the law

under which he was convicted, and with the "constitutional" lawyers of the coun-

try as assistants the case may not end during this century and half of the next.

In order, however, to get the benefit of the new law the supreme Court must issue

its writ of certiorari to the court below.

If the case is sent up on this writ, and

determined there, contrary to the judg-ment of the court below, it will come back

for a new trial. If Chapman is again con-

victed, he may apply to the Supreme Court

again on any old grounds, or any new

grounds, and so on to the end of the

WORK OF THE SENATE.

Reported This Week.

The Senate will not meet continuously

during this week. The special session be-tween now and the calling of the extra

devoted to the consideration of nominations

and nothing else, unless the general treaty

of arbitration between the United States

and Great Britain should be reported from

the Committee on Foreign Relations. It is not expected that President McKinley has

his appointments so well in hand that he will be able to send in a batch every

day. The Catinet has been confirmed, and it is probable that the Senate, after meet-

ing today, will adjourn until Wednesday. The Committee on Foreign Relations

will meet Wednesday. Schator Davis, the ranking member, by resolution of the

Senate, has been made acting chairman,

and there is no reason why this committee

should not go ahead with the general treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain and the Alaskan

Wednesday upon the treaty and the amend-ments, if any are considered to be neces-

sary, the treaty will probably be reported and some of the time of the Senate consumed

The retirement of Senators Sherman and

ameron leaves the committee just as it

BURIED IN A SNOWSLIDE.

Others Injured.

Keating, N. Russato, Nicholas Paffin, Joseph

The four men who are alive were more

or less injured, although they are likely to recover. Their names are: Thomas

The eight men were saleep when the

it and everything else in its path for hun

dreds of feet until it reached the mill of

the Daly Mining Company, demolishing

the engines, boilers and doing damage

to the extent of \$50,000. The dead men

were miners and all were married and

The bodies when dug out were fearfully

mangled, almost beyond recognition. John Mackinaw had \$5,000 in greenbacks, gold

and notes in a trunk in the cabin, which

was swept away, and crowds of people are

digging in the hope of recovering the money.

PAYMASTER CORWINE CASE.

He Returns to Newport and Is Re-

leased on Bonds.

Newport, R. I., March 7.-Paymaster John

Corwine, U. S. N., who left the naval

station last Monday and was arrested in

\$5,000 from the First National Bank under

false pretenses. His case was continued

until Friday next and A. C. Titus gave \$3,000 bonds for his appearance.

Of the \$5,000 that he secured from the

bank all but \$50 has been recovered, and

that amount will be made good, so that

when the case comes up for hearing there

Railroad Printers Sued.

Chicago, March 7 .- A suit of genera

interest to railroad passenger and ticket

agents was begun yesterday in the United States circuit court here, by W. A. Thrall

a former passenger official, against Poole Brothers, of this city, the railway printers.

The bill asks for an injunction to restrain the defendants from printing or selling the

continuous-strip mileage ticket, known in railway circles as the Shattuck ticket,

and for damages for tickets already sold

The State law makes the

is every indication that the bank's charge

will be withdrawn.

an overturned lamp.

Chicago on Wednesday, was brought here

calanche struck their cabin and carried

Park City, burying eight men.

in the discussion of that convention.

reporting the treaty.

indary treaty, the only business before If the committee is able to agree

ession of Congress, March 15, will be

Arbitration Treaty May Be

chapter.

WILL NOT EVACUATE CRETE

Little Greece to Plainly Tell the Big Powers So Today.

REASONS FOR THE DECISION

Summary of King George's Answer Continued Unsettled Condition of the Island Proves Futility of All Measures of Reform-Autonomy Rests With Cretans.

Athens, March 7 .- The time for Greece's formal reply to the ultimatum of the combined powers is rapidly drawing nigh, and though it is generally known that that reply will be a refusal of the terms that are sought to be imposed there is intense anxiety that the answer be delivered. It is known that all Europe is alert to hear the words of Greece, which, perhaps, will mean much to the armed millions who have never actually followed the given trade of war.

It is believed that the life or death of thousands of men bangs upon the words that Greece will speak, and these words therefore are not to be lightly spoken. But Greece is firm in her resolve not to bow to the mandate of those so-called Christian powers who have practically expresses their willingness to go to most any ex-treme of war to support the rule of Turkey. The littlerto impotent concert of Europe will in a few hours find its embarra-Increased by the defiance of Greece, and the Greeks will accept the arbitrament of war rather than drag their national honor In the dust by submitting to the orders of

The reply to the ultimatum of the pow ers which Greece will hand to the dip lomats tomotrow, when the time expires in which a reply can be made will recall that Greece, in 1896, in deference to the wish of the powers used her influence with the Cretans to induce them to accept reforms offered by Tur It will point out that the con unsettled state of the island is proof of

the futility of the measures of reform.

With regard to the autonomy of the Island, the reply will state that it is for the Cretars to decide whether they will accept it or not.

It will declare that the evacuation of Crete by Greece is impossible, because peace, to restore which Greek troops and warships were sent to the island, remain meriously disturbed.

It is evident that the powers intend to

carry into effect their threat to block ade the Piraeus, the port of Athens, a soon as Greece's answer is delivered to them. A number of the warships of Grea Britain and the other powers are not in the vicinity of the Piraeus, and it is believed that they are there for the soie

purpose of blockading the port.

The one bright spot in the situation today is that the enforcement of the recent decree calling out the last two re ning classes of reserves has been post poned In diplomatic circles this is taken to mean that there will be efforded as opportunity for further negotiations, though the temper of the people is against and further dallying with words.

White a number of Greek engineers were

engaged in repairing the main road near Melan, on the Greek frontier, presumably for the purpose of facilitating the passage of troops, they were stopped by a body of Turkish troops. A ramor reached here today that a serious encounter between Turks and Greeks had taken place on th frontier, but though inquiries have been made it has been impossible to confirm the It is thought very probable that the report originated in the stoppage by Turkish troops of the work of the Greek engineers near Melun-

HOLD ALL POSITIONS.

That Is What Col. Vassos Is In structed to Do by King George, Canca. March 7 -It is believed here, the

reply of Greece to the demands of powers being a positive refusal to obey, that a bloody struggle is therefore inevitable, unless the powers recede from their position. It is known that Col. Vassos. the commander of the Greek army of occupation, has received instructions from King George to hold all the positions in the Island now occupied by the Greek troops, and to prepare to resist to bitter end any attempt on the part of anybody to dislodge him.

Last night the insurports, who are be sieging the block house at Malaxa, made an attempt to blow the place up with dyna mite, but were frustrated by the vigilance of the Moslem defenders. For several hours after the failure of the attempt there was a lively fusillade, but the result is not known here.

fort of Keratini, and here the insurgents were more successful. The explosion a breach in the walls of the fort, killed four Turks, and wounded many others. The Turks, though brave fighters, have been nade very nervous by the use of dynamic by the insurgents, this being a method of warfare of which they have had no ex-

EAGER TO RESPOND.

Five Hundred Greeks in Chicago Ready to Enlist.

Chicago, March 7 .- Five hundred Greeks in this city are eager to respond to the Brouzes, Greek minister of foreign affairs, and every effort is being made get funds to carry the Athenians to their

A mass meeting was held in the Greek Church this afternoon, at which many

speeches were made. Yesterday a cablegram was sent to the consul general in New York, concern the matter of funds, but no reply has been

TURKEY GLADLY ASSENTS.

Bultan Agrees to Everything the Powers Have Proposed.

Constantinople, March 7.—The diplomats here have received the answer of the Tuesday last setting forth the desires of the powers regarding the granting of autonomy to Crete under the suzerainty of Turkey. The porte assents to the terms of the powers, and says it hopes there will be a definite understanding between itself and the powers respecting the details of the

omy to be granted. The reply bears out the statement of the United Associated Presses that the sultan is rather glad than otherwise to

have the long-disputed Cretan question

GREEKS IN PHILADELPHIA.

Anxious to Auswer the Call, But Have No Money for Passage. Philadelphia, March 7.-Greek resident of this city were considerably excited to day over the call to arms received by etrins N. Botassi, consul general at New York, from the Greek minister of foreign affairs. Definite knowledge of the order had not reached Philadelph cept through the newspapers, and no action will be taken by the Greeks here until they receive official notice from their

A company of Greeks assembled today and carnestly talked over the situation. Everyone agreed that King George had adopted the proper course, and, in fact, the only course open to him. Many of the Greeks were eager to go back and join the army, but most of the men in the classes referred to are unable to pay their pas-When the official order is received here, a meeting of the Greeks will be called to devise means by which those whose presence in Greece is compulsory can be sent back.

A SCENE OF DEVASTATION.

Great Damage Done by the Floods in Indiana.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 7.-The country along every watercourse in central and southern Indiana presents a scene of un-precedented devastation. The waters began to recede yesterday, and along the miles and miles of railroad tracks on the dozen different lines that have been washed out it soon appeared that the reported damage was little more than a forecast of the real destruction to railroad property.

It is learned that 113 bridges and trestles over rivers, creeks, and golicys are either down and washed away or so badly misplaced that days will be required to make the roads safely passable.

An entire passenger train near Martins-ville, late yesterday afternoon, came within a second of plunging into the swollen creek and a deep ravine. The locomolive was backing in front of the train, and when the tender struck the first span its weight alone caused the trestle to begin to sag. The engineer reversed his lever and pulled back on the track just as the bridge went down. Sixty lives were thus saved.

KENTUCKY'S NEW SENATOR

Governor Bradley's Appointee to Succeed Blackburn Is Here.

He Thinks His Case Different From That of Mantle's-Wants an Early Decision.

Judge A. T. Wood, of Mount Sterling, who was appointed last week by Gov. Bradley, of Kentucky, to the place vacated by the expiration of the term of Hon J. C. S. Blackburn on March 4, arrived here vesterday and registered at the Ebbitt. He will today call on President McKinley for a conference in regard to the situation in Kentucky. Whether he will have his credentials put before the Senate today, he had not determined last flight.
He said, in reply to queries, that he

wanted the question determined at the earliest moment. If he is to be seated he wants to know it; if not, he equally wants it settled at once. He will ask Senator Lindsay, upon whom the duty of the Senate at an early date and secure a settlement of it. He said he had not been in Washington during a session of Congress for some ten or twelve years, and was not personally acquainted with a single United States Senator, except Mr. Lindsay In speaking of the Mantle case from Montana, Judge Wood said it was quite different from his own, and the Senate probably did right in refusing the seat ontana had just been admitted and had never had a Senator when the governor appointed Mr. Mantle to fill a vacancy It was a very serious question whether vacancy existed for the governor to fill. In his own case there was no doubt of the vacancy and none of Gov. Bradley's right to appoint as he understood

the law. It is understood that Senators Chandler and Platt are favorable to seating Judge Wood, and will call a meeting of Re publican Senators today to consider the

Senator Frye answered a question in regard to the case by asking another. "The precedent is against scating him, isn't it?" be said.

The Kentucky legislature will meet nex Saturday in extra session, and the great triangular fight between Gov. Bradley Representative Hunter, and ex-Senator Blackburn will then be renewed with great energy on all sides. Mr. Hunter left last night for Kentucky to take charge of his forces. Mr. Blackburn will go some time

It is a question about which good lawyers lisagree whether the voting will begin as soon as the legislature meets. Bradley holds that under the statute the first vote will be taken the second Tuesday after the legislature convenes. Representative Hunter thinks this is the same legislature that has already voted and will not need to wait a single day.

AFTER TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS.

Septuagenarian Arrested for Murde

and Cremation of a Girl. New Bioomfield, Pa., March 7 .- Twenty eight years ago Malinda Snyder, a gir then eighteen years old, disappeared from her home in Liberty Valley, this county

and no trace of her was ever found. Last night Hugh Smith, a man seventy five years old, residing in the same valley was arrested, charged with killing the girl and burning her body, after cutting it up into small pieces. A dispute between Smith and another person brought the crime to light. Further arrests are expected.

Empress of Austria's Health.

Berlin, March 7.-Telegrams received from Cap Martin, where the Emperor and Empress of Austria are sojourning, say that the condition of the empress, who was taken ill last week, is by no means satisfactory. Her majesty suffers greatly from insomnia and general weakness, and has frequent nervous fits, though she is still able to take short walks. It is announced that she is about to go to Kissingen to seek a cure by taking a course of the waters.

Ivy Institute Business College, Sthand K. None botter. \$25 a year, day or night.

District Criminal Law Amended in Its Interests.

CONGRESS' CLEVER TRICK

A Law Passed at the Last Hour Giving the Recalcitrant Witnesses Unlimited Appeals-The Effect on the Chapman Case-How the Scheme Was Worked.

The last Congress passed between the lights, when most shady work is done, a bill which it was openly charged in the House was in favor of the sugar trust and specifically in the interest of Elverson Chapman, one of the recalcitrant witnesses, whose habeas corpus proceedings pending before the Supreme Court. This bill was approved and signed by President Cleveland early on the mof the last day of his official life.

The bill ostensibly is intended to change the law of appeal in criminal cases, which has existed in the District for years, and by the usual legislative legerdemain, in the rush of the last few hours of Congress was so amended, disagreed to, and modi fied, that in its present shape the "sugar trust cases" may be "pending" for a century or more.

The law, before a change was effected by this bill, was that the Judgment of the District court of appeals was a finality in criminal cases, and so Elverson Chapman was at the end of his rope when the court of appeals affirmed the judgment of the court below, in which he was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment He applied to the Supreme Court for a release on habeas corpus, alleging that he was unlawfully detained. Before the Supreme Court the government will be represented by one of the assistant attorneys general to be appointed by President McKinley, the conviction having been secured by District Attorney Birney and Assistant Tracey Jeffords. If the Supreme Court, under the law, as unchanged, de sined to interfere, Mr. Chapman would have been obliged to serve out his term of imprisonment.

At this stage of the proceedings Congress interfered, and passed a law by which an appeal can be taken from the court of appeals, not only in the Chapman after be brought, thus making interminable itigation a probability.

It was worked in this wise. Senate bill as follows: "Be it etc., that in all cases in which by law the decrees and judgments of the court of appeals of the District of Columbia are final, it shall be competent for the Supreme Court to require by cer tiorari, or otherwise, any such cases to be certified to the Supreme Court for its review and determination, with the sam power and authority, any case as if it has been certified by appeal or writ of error to the Supreme Court."

On March 1 it was discovered in the House that this meant protection for the sugar trust witnesses, and an amendment was suggested that the above law should apply only to cases "hereafter arising," and that phraseology was inserted in the bill, which then went into conference.

On March 3 It was suggested from the Senate side that the law should apply to 'all criminal cases and all civil cases as may bereafter arise." This was a pro-posed substitute for "in all cases bereafter arising," and was evidently intended to make safe such cases as that of Charman and at the same time to throw a sop to the anti-sugar trust people in the House by retaining the then useless words "here after arising" as applying only to civil cases.

The conferees were: On the part of the House, Henry M. Baker, who has a large practice here; D. B. Henderson, and J. E. Washington. On the part of the Scnate, Messrs. Hill, Platt, and Clarke.

When the Senate amendment reached th House Mr. Bailey, of Texas, made the direct point that this law would permit the sugar trust witnesses to carry their

Mr. Baker replied that all he knew about such an intention was derived entirely from the remarks of Mr. Balley. There was a further disagreement, resulting in another conference on the night of March 3, and the conferees reported the bill finally in

the following shape: "He it Resolved, etc., That in any casheretofore made final in the court of appeals of the District, it shall be compe tent for the Supreme Court to require by certiorari, or otherwise, any such cases to be certified to the supreme court for its review and determination with the same power and authority any case as if it had been certified by appeal or writ of

error to the Supreme Court."
In the discussion of this last phase of the scheme, Mr. Henderson, in reply to ques tions, admitted that it would include "pend

ing cases." Mr. Updegraff asked the more pointed question: "Will not this act, if it becomes a law, permit a rehearing of the Chapman

case?' A member said in reply: "What if it does?" Mr. Updegraff kept to his one tenaciously and affirmed positively that the enlarge-ment of the law was "for the benefit of the sugar trust." On its final passage points of no quorum were made, but the bill went through on a count of 95 to 46. Mr. Cleveland is reported to have reached and signed it at 3:30 o'clock on the morn ing of March 4.

It will be interesting in this connection

to recall the litigation in the sugar trust cases. A section of the United States re-The ticket is in general use, and Mr. Thrallintends to bring similar suits against cases. vised statutes makes it a migdemeanor for any witness summoned by a committee of railroads and printers in other parts of the country. Congress to refuse to testify or to refuse to appear to testify. When the Wilson Indicted for Coercing Employes. bill was on its passage a Senate amend Des Moines, Ia., March 7,-J. D. Stockment was stated to be unfavorable to the on was indicted by the grand jury yester sugar trust: Thereupon it was alleged day on a charge of coercion of employes that Senator J. K. Jones went about among He is manager of the Clifton Coal Company the Senators with a paper and got a ma and the charge is that he compelled emjority of the Senators to pledge their sup ployes to buy at the company's store. Other port to a certain other amendment, alleged mines in the vicinity are under the same to be favorable to the trust. While he suspicion. was getting these signatures it was af offense punishable by fine and imprison d that the sugar trust people inter ment. ested these Senators in stocks, and that ne Senator made as much as \$1,000,000 Little Girl Burned to Death.

Port Norris, N. J., March 7.-The resi of the Jones amendment being to advance the price of stocks. tence of Elihn Reed was completely de stroyed by fire last night and his four About this time it was alleged by certain year-old daughter, Bertha, burned to death. Mr. Reed and one other of his children newspapers, one in Philadelphia and one in New York, that conferences between were seriously burned. Mrs. Reed is pros-Senators and sugar trust directors were trated by the catastrophe and is in a held at the Arlington Hotel, some of the

sessions lasting all night. A special committee was appointed to Investigate this scandal, Senator Gray of Delaware being chairman.

the effect of the assurance of the passage

swer, among the latter being Elverton Chapman, whose case is pending, and who is referred to in the Congressional Record in the debate on the new law. Other witnesses were Havemeyer, Searles, Shri-ver, and Macartney. All were indicted, and Chapman was tried and found guilty This Will Be the President's and sentenced to thirty days' imprison-ment in the District jail. He surrendered

First Day for Work. WILL BE LESS RECEPTIONS

The Ambassadors May Be Named Today-The List of Applicants for Office Continues to Grow-The Public Printer Contest One of Dimensions.

President McKinley can begin business today in earnest. The days for the reception of large bodies of visitors coming in quick succession to shake hands with the new Executive have, to a very great extent, passed.

There are still in the city a great many people, attracted here by the inauguration, who have not as yet called at the White House, but who will take the next fev days to seeing the places of interest and calling upon the new President.

It is more than probable that by noon today the names of the four ambassadors will be sent to the Senate These will be John Hag, of this city, to London Horace Porter, of New York, to Paris and either Gen. Draper, of Massachusetts, or ex-Gov. William R. Merriam, of Minne sota, to Berlin. As to who will be sent to Rome has not been positively determined, though it may be Mr. Storer, of Ohio.
It is not thought that more than these four appointments of a foreign nature

will be made today. It is more than probable that at least two Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury will be made today. One of these will more than likely be Perry S. Heath, of Indiana, who was for years a news-paper writer in this city. Another may be H. Clay Evans, of Tennessee. The name of Mr. Evans has frequently been mentioned in connection with that of an Assistant Postmaster Generalship, but as he once held a post as such in that department, he thinks he cannot well accept the same place again. Therefore he may go to the Treasury.

Col. Aibert Clarke, of Vermont, may be one of the three Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury. Col. Clarke is secretary of the Home Market Club, in Boston.

There may also be appointed today the Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Asstatant Secretary of War. In reference to the latter place, the name of Col. Fred D. Grant is the most prominent. Col. Grant had an extended interview with the Presi dent on Saturday relative to the appoint-It is not understood that any of the As

stood in the last Congress, these Senators sistant Postmasters General, Secretaries of the Interior or Agriculture Departments being opposed to each other on the vote on will be made for two or three days yet. The person to be named for First Assist ant Secretary of State had not been agreed upon when the President and Secretary of Four Men Were Killed and Eight State Sherman last consulted about the matter on Saturday evening. This ap-pointment will hardly be made before to-Balt Lake, Utah, March 7 -A disastroce low slide swept down early this morn

morrow or Wednesday.

By the middle of the week, however, ing upon the works of the Daly mine, at it is expected that a great many appointments will be made, which will include Four of them were recovered and resuscitated. The dead bodies of three were dug out by the uccessors to most of the ministers to the larger courts, the majority of whose resigminers, and one is not yet recovered, al-though it is certain he is dead. nations have been received at the State The names of the dead are: James W.

Department The scramble for places is already be coming very spirited, and that there will be a great many disappeanted applicants before the week is out is certain. The officesceking contingent is greater than to recover. Their names are: Thomas Hodges, Harry Pinney, James Hollman, when Harrison was installed. There are many of the same crowd, and more hostility to the civil service law than made itself apparent eight years ago,

The President will be called upon to pass upon the claims of no end of "original McKinley men." They ball from every State in the Union, and many of them date their discovery back to the day of Mr. McKinley's election as prosecuting at-torney in the late seventies, when he himself had no particular reason of believing he would ever be elected to any other of-

The State of Maine has two "original Mc-Kinley men;" California, one; Florida, two five; North Carolina, one; Indiana six; Kentucky, two; Iowa, nine; Minnesota, twelve; Nebraska, four; Missouri, seven Tennessee, three; Louisiana, three; Con necticot, one: Ohlo, 109,874, with thos from other States to hear from. these want recognition of high import, and they are inclined to demand action at the very outstart of the new administra-

The chances for the appointment of Chief Clerk Tweedale to the Assistant Secretaryship of War are not regarded as this afternoon and waived the reading of a warrant, charging him with obtaining flattering to that gentleman. Mr. Twee-dale has for many years been the chief clerk, and is, no doubt, capable of filling the higher office, but the place is de manded by the politicians to pay off political obligations. As Mr. Tweedale served as chief clerk under two Democratic idministrations the genuineness of his Republicanism is questioned, and capita is being made out of it by the clamoring crowd for the place.

There are many who believe that Pres dent McKinley will appoint Gen. O. O Howard, retired, as minister to Turkey Those who saw him on Thursday last as he rode past the reviewing stand, when he placed the budle reins in his mouth and used his single arm in drawing his sword. with which he saluted the President, think that one act alone entitles him to some

worthy recognition A story comes from Virginia that Col. J. Hampton Hoge, who started for Amoy in 1893, but "fell down" before reaching San Francisco, is to be opposed by the Republican organization of his State against his being given anything. Col. Hoge wants the district attorneyship of Virginia, but thin sheet of steel. the manner in which he left the Demo-cratic and joined the Republican party has been revived to enormous proportions, and not in the least complimentary to the once appointed consut to the Chinese station.

The office of Public Printer is one over which there is going to be great conten-As this office has more patronage than any other, it is but natural there should be an army of applicants. There are numerous applicants, and it is sup-There posed if voluminous indorsements count for most, F. C. Foster, of Chicago, may draw the prize. His lists of indorsements are almost equal to those presented by the late Frank Lawler to Mr. Cleveland when he wanted to be postmaster at Chicago Mr. Lawler did not get the office, and that

may be the fate of Mr. Foster. Frank W. Palmer, with was Public erious condition. The fire was caused by close touch with the President the impression prevails that the ex's—those who have had their reward in the past-will Joist-Straight, Bright, Kiln-dried. Libbey & Co., 6th st. and New York ave.

new crop of applicants who have never had anything. John L. Kennedy, of Ohio, now a newspaper correspondent here, is strongly indorsed, and is on quite friendly terms with the President. There are three other applicants for the place from Onio. Ex-Congressman Richard Guenther, of Wisconsin, and ex-consul general to Mexico under Harrison, is another of the ex's

who wants his former place.

There are as many as 300 applicants for liplomatic positions to the South American States. This is the largest list ever be fore known. Among the applicants is a wo man-Mrs. Ricker, of New Hampshire, wi bases her claim for a place upon the grounds that that State now has the Minister of Colombia in the person of ex-Congressman Luther F. McKinney, and that is the place to which she wishes to be ap-

The President at this early date has opward of 5,000 applications upon his desk for about 400 places, and the examination of these will take up most of his time for the next month. These are but a mere drop in the bucket as to what will be filed at the White House within the next few days. After a pleasantly spent day resting with a bright sun and bracing air the President is expected to be up with the lark this morning and proceed to the discharge of official duties which demand his

REPORTED FROM ROME.

Archbishop's Ireland's Influence With President McKipley.

Rome, March 7 .- It is reported in vatican circles that Archbishop Ireland is using his influence with President McKinley to induce him to appoint ambassadors to Italy and France who will be more favorable to Romanism than those whhave hitherto held those posts.

ST. LOUIS STREET RAILWAYS. Receiver Appointed for One and Asked for Another.

St. Louis, Mo., March 7. - Judge Talty, of the St. Louis circuit court, last evening appointed Charles Green receiver of the People's Street Railway of this city. The receivership is the result of an application by C. C. Maffitt, trustee for bondholders representing \$1,000,000, and is made perpetual. It was a friendly process ling.

Application was also made before Circuit Judge Fliteraft for a receiver for the Fourth Judge Filterart for a receiver to a trustee, for street and Arsenal railway by a trustee, for street and Arsenal railway by a trustee, for the street and Arsenal railway by a trustee, for a receiver to a trustee, for a receiver to a street and a street Green will likely be named receiver of this road also, as both corporations are practically identical and have traffle come etions

ASSAILS THE REPUBLICANS

Dockery Charges Them With Reckless Extravagance.

Says They Cannot Escape Condemnation for Their Unjust and Unwarrantable Appropriations.

Representative A. M. Dockery, in a leave to print" speech, which is to be published in Tuesday's Congressional Record, attacks the Fifty-fourth Congress for its expenditures in strong terms. He says

The Republican party cannot escape the adecoration of the country for unjust and unwarranted appropriations in a time of profound commercial depression. When this Congress convened at its first session, labor was discontented because of madequate compensation; mining industries were or running upon Rudted time, while agriculture was utterly prostrate.
"Upon the reassentiling of this Congres

at its second session, in December last, these adverse business conditions were aggravated and intensified. Every consideration of patriotism, equity, and fair dealing, demands a policy of rigid economy. ome of the Republican leaders attempted to enforce such a policy. This House, how ever, with its Republican majority of 180, has recklessly disregarded the obvious requirements of the National Treasury, and instead of making an honest effort to close the ever-increasing chasm between re-ceipts and expenditures, has still further widened it by appropriations which, in their aggregate, are without predecent. "In my opinion, the time has come when

Congress, in response to the demands of the people, must reduce expenditures. "The best practical method by which this can be accomplished is to change the rules again and clothe with the requi-site power and responsibility, one committee-be it the Committee on Appropria tions, or, as was the case prior to 1865. the Committee on Ways and Means. By this method appropriations can be reduced within the revenues of the governnent wisely, harmoniously, and with crippling any branch of the public service to protect the taxpayers and the Treas-

CRAMP DENIES THE STORY.

Philadelphia Shipbuilders Made No Offer on Armor Plate.

Philadelphia, March 7. - Edwin S. Cramp. perintending engineer of the Cramp ship uilding company, declares there is no truth in the report that the firm intended to make a bid below \$300 a ton for armor plate for the battleships Alabama, Illinois, and Wisconsin, provided the government agreed to a twenty-year contract.

They had all they could do building ships without going to the expense of erecting an armor plate plant; neither was there any truth, he said, in the story that they would prepare a new kind of armor

Exterminated by Measles.

Toluca, Ill., March 7.—The Palmer family has been exterminated by meastes. William was taken sick with measies and died in less than a week. He was buried Friday, February 27. The other three brothers were stricken down with the measles a few days later. Edward died Friday morning, Tom died Friday night, and Silas, the voungest, died yesterday. The three brothers were buried today.

Another Phenacetine Case,

Denver, Col., March 7 .- An application for an injunction to restrain H. L. Tin ing from offering phenacetine, brought from Canada, for sale was denied by Judge Hallet of the Federal court yesterday. The application was made by Schiefflin Printer under Mr. Harrison, wants his &Co., of New York, who claim the exclusive old place again. With those who are in right to sell phenacetine in the United

Mantels, Any Size, \$1.00 Aptece. have to step aside and give way to the libbey & Co., 6th at and N. Y. ave.

ONE CENT

Kaiser Seeking to Prepare, and Sultan Ready Now.

GERMANY'S NAVAL

Government Determined to Appe to People Against Reichstug's (position-Transvanl Question M Help William in His Plan-Turk Prepared to Cross Greek Frontie

Berlin, March 7 .- In the course of speech before the budget committee

the Reichstag on Friday, in advocacy of the government's demand for a large credit to be devoted to increasing the strength of the navy, Admiral Hellmann, the head of the imperial admiralty, mentioned an "oberse knonigsleitung," or chief conductor of war measures, as approving the credit asked for. This form of speech was the official manner of reference to the kniser in the Remoster in the connection in which it was used, and nobody has the slightest doubt that the proposal for the increased naval credit is the kaiser's personal demand.

The exact strength of the opposition to the credit in the Reichstag cannot yet be gauged, though it is known that the Centrists, both factions of the Radicals and some of the National Liberal members will oppose it. The government is convinced that the demand will be rejected, and upon an adverse vote in the imperial body will dissolve the Reichstag and go before the country in a new election upon two leading planks in the electoral platform-the revival of the Socialist opercion act, as announced in the emperor's recent sprech at the banques of the Brandenburg provincial diet, and a large increase of the navy in respect to

ships, armament and men.

Apart from the standing of the deputies in the Reichstag upon the question of vot-ing an extra credit for the increase of the naval strength there is a noticeable public " reaction in favor of Admiral Hellmann's proposals under the influence of news that the attitude of England is menacing to the Transvant government and the possibility of a ropture between England and Ger-many and Rossa over the Graco Cretan

Extracts from the leading London newsapers are being published here asserting that if war should occur between Great Britain and Germany the former would dose up every German port and blockade the entire German coast. The publication of these extracts has had a tendency to strengthen the kaiser's mixed pelicy with the public. While on open quarrel with England is not yet within sight, there is a general feeling that something of the kind may happen in the near fature, and the drift of the popular discussion of the situa-tion is that it would be well to be amply prepared when such an event occurs Chancellor Frince Von Hoberstone has ar-ranged to speak before the budget com-

nittee of the Reichstag tomotrow, and will suppose upon that occasion that the ministers are solidly in favor of the naval demands, and will under no circumstances depart from their position

The Berlin and Frankfort bourkes were spressed at the close of yesterds y's market nd there was a decline of 1 1-2 in Greek

The powers are nowise agreed among hemselves as to the precise terms upon which an autonomo the affairs of the bland of Crete may he established nor are they in concert be allowed to provoke war in the Balkan Peninsola, by massing troops on her fron-tiers. Under the pretext of self-defense, the porte is executing military plans which no European government would venture unon without the backing of a pletboric war chest, but the porte's capacity for military operations was manifested in the case of the Turco-Kussian war of 1876-77, when, as now, the bankruptcy of the Ottoman Empire was relied upon as a greater factor in the defeat of Turkey than the guns of the Russians. As things turned out, though Turkey was defeated, she found ample funds to conduct a credit

able campaign. When You der Geltz Posha, the German general who was lent to the suhan and organized the present Turkish army, resigned it was understood that he thoroughly disgusted with the way things were going, and that the severance of his relations with the Turkish military department was approved by the German Emperor. The sultan massecently besought im to resume his position, assuring him that he would be the virtual commander in-chief of the Offeman army. The German Pasha declined to return, but in reply to the sultan's invitation he has sent a plan of operations to be put into force upon the Greek frontier, based upon his profound knowledge of the conditions under be conducted. As Von der Goltz Pasha when he severed his connection with the Turkish military administration, occupied the position of second chief of the gen-eral staff of the Turkish army, and was also a member of the corneil of the Turkish ministry of war, it will be seen that his advice has had no small in-fluence in the military operations which the porte has undertaken within the last month or two. Moreover, the German oficers who are still serving in the Turkish army are known to be fully eagable of carrying Von der Soltz's plans nto effect, and the fact that maisy of the important commands of the The-sail frontier are now in the hands of German

officers may thus be accounted for Advices from Constantinople, based on reliable authority, show that the Ottoman troops on the frontier of The salv, as well as upon the other Turkish borders, are al most in readiness to act upon the offensive, and it is asserted that if the commander p-chief of the forces, Edhern Pasha, should receive orders to move he could within a week throw 75,000 well armed men over the Greek frontier, including twenty-one batteries of artillery and ten squadrons of

The beadquarters of the Turkish army of "precaution" or defense, are now at Monostir, in Macedonia, 400 miles west of Constantinople, and a large force of Nuchad Pashas is much nearer the frontier.

Ex-County Clerk Sent to Prison. Anburn, Ind., March 7 -D. D. Moody, ex-clerk of DeKalb county, yesterday pleaded guity to a charge of embezzlement of \$2,700 of county funds during his term of office and was sentenced to the penitentiary for one year.

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